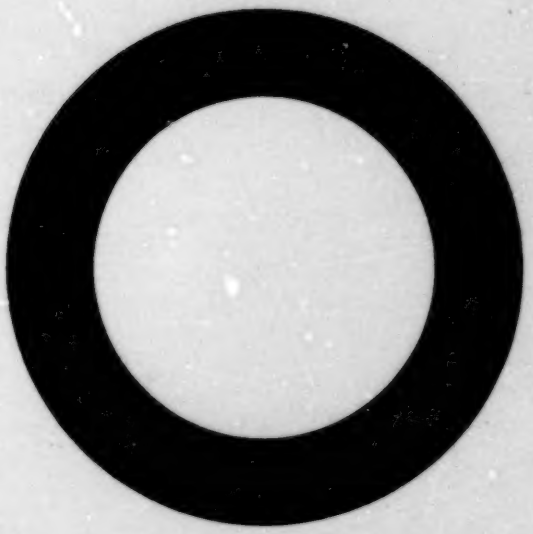

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United Nations

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Report on the twenty-fifth session (11 December 2015 and 23-27 May 2016)

Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2016
Supplement No. 10

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-fifth session, to be held on 1 and 2 December 2016, will be issued as *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 10A* (E/2016/30/Add.1).

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Executive summary

The present summary has been prepared pursuant to the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1, entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council", in which it is stated that the subsidiary bodies of the Council should, inter alia, include in their reports an executive summary.

The Commission held its twenty-fifth regular session from 23 to 27 May 2016. The present document contains the report on the twenty-fifth session and, in chapter I, contains the text of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission and/or recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and/or the General Assembly.

At its twenty-fifth session, the Commission considered strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions, the integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including issues related to the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism, and other crime prevention and criminal justice matters, as well as the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth Crime Congress. Furthermore, the Commission considered the use and application of United Nations standards and norms, world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission also considered its contribution to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1.

The prominent theme for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission was "Criminal justice responses to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including the financing of terrorism, and technical assistance in support of the implementation of relevant international conventions and protocols", which was also the topic of the thematic discussion held during the session on 24 May 2016.

The Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly entitled "Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice". The Commission recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council the following draft resolutions: (a) "Restorative justice in criminal matters"; and (b) "Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention". The Commission also recommended for adoption by the Council a decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fifth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-sixth session".

Furthermore, the Commission adopted the following resolutions and decision: (a) "Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal"; (b) "Promoting legal aid, including through a network of legal aid providers"; (c) "Strengthening crime prevention in support of sustainable development, including sustainable tourism"; and (d) "Report of the

Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute".

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolution to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly

1. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

Draft resolution

Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,[1] should be held,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines, the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development, and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

[1] General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.

Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments in staying fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, and invited its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling further its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007, in which it endorsed the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006,[2]

Recalling its resolution 70/174 of 17 December 2015, in which it endorsed the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Doha Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice",

Recalling also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015,

Encouraged by the success of the Thirteenth Congress as one of the largest and most diverse forums for the exchange of views on and experiences in research, law and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Stressing the importance of undertaking all preparatory activities for the Fourteenth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

1. *Takes note* of the report by the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;[3]

2. *Reiterates* its invitation to Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public

[2] See E/CN.15/2007/6.
[3] E/CN.15/2016/11.

Participation,[4] adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Qatar to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the implementation of the Doha Declaration, and also welcomes the funding agreement signed on 27 November 2015 between the Government of Qatar and the Office;

4. *Invites* Member States to provide their suggestions in relation to the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and requests the Secretary-General to include those suggestions in the report on the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth Congress to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-sixth session;

5. *Recommends* that, building on the experience and the success of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, all efforts be made to ensure that the overall theme and the agenda items and workshop topics of the Fourteenth Congress be interrelated and that the agenda items and workshop topics be streamlined and limited in number, and encourages the holding of side events that are focused on and complement the agenda items and workshops;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to approve at its twenty-sixth session the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress.

B. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

Restorative justice in criminal matters

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/26 of 28 July 1999, entitled "Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice", in which the Council requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider the desirability of formulating United Nations standards in the field of mediation and restorative justice,

Recalling also its resolutions 2000/14 of 27 July 2000 and 2002/12 of 24 July 2002, both entitled "Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters",

[4] General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

Taking note with appreciation of the *Handbook on Restorative Justice Programmes*[5] prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which provides an overview of key considerations in the implementation of participatory responses to crime based on a restorative justice approach, and taking note of the efforts made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing capacity-building activities on the use of restorative justice processes, in particular in the context of juvenile justice,

Taking into account the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[6]

Noting the discussions on restorative justice during the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, under the agenda item entitled "Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process",[7]

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002, entitled "Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century", in particular the action on restorative justice in order to follow up the commitments undertaken in paragraph 28 of the Vienna Declaration,[8]

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007, and recalling the "United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples",[9]

Taking note further of General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which includes in Sustainable Development Goal 16 a call for ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels,

Emphasizing that in the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, Member States stressed the need to reinforce alternatives to imprisonment, which may include restorative justice,

Emphasizing also that the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, recognize that an important and highly effective way of reducing the number of children in contact with the justice system is through diversion measures, restorative justice programmes and the use of non-coercive treatment and education programmes as alternative measures to judicial proceedings, and taking note of the efforts of the United Nations Office on

[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.IV.15.

[6] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

[7] See *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10-17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8), chap. V, sect. E.

[8] General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex.

[9] General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Children's Fund in developing a global programme in this regard,

Noting the discussions on restorative juvenile justice at the World Congress on Juvenile Justice, held in Geneva from 26 to 30 January 2015,

Noting with appreciation General Assembly resolution 70/174 of 17 December 2015, entitled "Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which the Assembly endorsed the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, in which Heads of State and Government, Ministers and Representatives of Member States affirmed their endeavour, inter alia, to review or reform their restorative justice and other processes in support of successful reintegration,

Recognizing that the use of restorative justice does not prejudice the right of States to prosecute alleged offenders, that participants in restorative justice processes must be protected by appropriate safeguards and that restorative justice processes should take into account the principle of proportionality and be used only with the free, informed and voluntary consent of the victim and the offender,

Reaffirming our shared commitment to universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recognizing that restorative justice processes can be adapted to established criminal justice systems and complement those systems, taking into account legal, social, economic and cultural circumstances,

Recognizing the need to ensure that restorative justice processes are gender-sensitive and uphold the rule of law,

Taking into account that restorative justice processes, such as victim-offender mediation, community and family group conferencing, circle sentencing, peacemaking and truth and reconciliation commissions, can contribute to a wide range of beneficial outcomes, including redressing the harm done to the victims, holding offenders accountable for their actions and engaging the community in the resolution of conflict,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek comments from Member States, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and other relevant stakeholders with experience in restorative justice processes, on the use and application of the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters, annexed to its resolution 2002/12 of 24 July 2002, and on national experiences and best practices in using and applying restorative justice processes;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene a meeting of restorative justice experts in collaboration with Member States, relevant United Nations entities, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, and other relevant stakeholders with experience in restorative justice processes, in order to review the use and application of the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in

criminal matters, as well as new developments and innovative approaches in the area of restorative justice;

3. *Encourages* Member States, where appropriate, to facilitate restorative justice processes, in accordance with national law, including through the establishment of procedures or guidelines on the conditions for such services;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to assist one another in the exchange of experiences on restorative justice, the development and implementation of research, training or other programmes and activities to stimulate discussion, including through relevant regional initiatives;

5. *Invites* Member States to consider providing technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, upon request, including through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to assist them in the development and implementation of restorative justice programmes, where appropriate;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop training materials on restorative justice and continue to offer training and other capacity-building opportunities in this regard, in particular for practitioners working in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, and to make available and disseminate information on successful restorative justice models and practices, in close coordination with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in the area of restorative juvenile justice;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its session following the meeting of experts referred to in paragraph 2 above, on the outcome of the meeting and on other efforts made in implementing this resolution;

9. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for those purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Draft resolution II

Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[10] as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child[11] for States parties to that Convention, and recalling other relevant international legal instruments, standards and norms concerning the rights and well-being of the child, including the United Nations Model Strategies and

[10] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[12]

Recalling the international standards and norms in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, including the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,[13] and the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention,[14]

Mindful of the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[15] in particular the fundamental principles and the general provisions on prevention contained therein, which, inter alia, place the involvement of children in criminal activities at the core of crime prevention in society and recommend society-wide efforts with a child-centred approach focusing on the well-being of young persons, a comprehensive, multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach to the prevention of the involvement of children in criminal activities and youth crime, and the development of progressive and systematic prevention policies in order to provide opportunities to meet the varying needs of young persons and safeguard their well-being, development, rights and interests,

Mindful also of relevant provisions of the United Nations standards and norms for the treatment of children in conflict with the law, in particular the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)[16] and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[17] and the relevant provisions of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[18]

Emphasizing the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, which, in its resolution, stressed the importance of preventing incidents of violence against children and of responding in a timely manner to support child victims of violence, including to prevent their revictimization, and invited Member States to adopt knowledge-based, comprehensive and multisectoral prevention strategies and policies to address the factors that give rise to violence against children and that expose them to the risk of violence,

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States to implement the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Welcoming also the adoption by the General Assembly of the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015

[12] General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.
[13] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.
[14] Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex.
[15] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.
[16] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.
[17] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.
[18] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

development agenda, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",[19]

Emphasizing that the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development may benefit from support provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to Member States in the application and implementation of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, the development and implementation of national crime prevention strategies and action plans and sector-specific projects aimed at the prevention of the involvement of children in criminal activities, youth crime and victimization and violence against women and children, and access to justice and social reintegration of offenders,

Emphasizing also in this context, the relevance of Sustainable Development Goal 16 ("Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels") and its targets of significantly reducing all forms of violence, ending abuse, exploitation and violence against children, promoting the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice for all, and Sustainable Development Goal 11 ("Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable"), which requires engagement with local authorities to foster community cohesion and personal security through the management and planning of cities and human settlements,

Being aware of the benefit of providing, where necessary, a socially and emotionally safe and supportive environment for the empowerment of young people in order to prevent the recruitment and involvement of youth in any kind of violent crime,[20]

Recognizing the need to strengthen national, regional and international efforts in developing holistic policies and strategies aimed at preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities,

Recognizing also the importance of integrating crime prevention considerations into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, placing particular emphasis on communities, families, children and youth, including those in vulnerable situations, and of encouraging partnerships between all appropriate levels of government and relevant stakeholders within civil society in order to strengthen and sustain effective crime prevention strategies, programmes and initiatives, as appropriate, and promote a culture of peace and non-violence,

Recognizing further the need for an integrated and comprehensive approach to countering crime, inter alia, urban crime, by addressing social and economic root causes related to crime and criminal justice,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/189 of 20 December 2012, in which the Assembly requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandate, to continue strengthening the regular collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data and information, and strongly encouraged Member States to share such data and information with the

[19] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[20] See General Assembly resolution 70/254, entitled "Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism".

Office, and noting that States should do so while preserving the best interest of the child,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 69/195 of 18 December 2014, in which the Assembly stressed the importance of encouraging Member States to develop, as appropriate, comprehensive crime prevention policies based on an understanding of the multiple factors that contribute to crime and to address such factors in a holistic manner, while emphasizing that crime prevention should be an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States, and recognized the cross-cutting nature of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and development, recommending that such linkages and interrelationships be properly addressed and further elaborated,

Recalling further its resolution 2015/24 of 21 July 2015, in which the Council recognized the importance and cross-cutting nature of information and statistics in developing and supporting public policies at the national, regional and global levels, as well as in measuring the implementation of relevant international instruments in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop, in consultation with Member States, technical and methodological tools to assist countries in producing and disseminating accurate and comparable statistics on crime and criminal justice, and to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States in order to enhance their capacity to collect, analyse and report data on crime and criminal justice,

Expressing concern about the large number of children and youth who may or may not be in conflict with the law but who are abandoned, neglected, abused, exploited, exposed to drug abuse and are in marginal circumstances and in general at social risk,

Convinced of the importance of preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities, supporting the rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law and their reintegration into society, protecting child victims and witnesses and other children at risk of such involvement and victimization, including efforts to prevent their revictimization, and addressing the needs of children in vulnerable situations, such as children of incarcerated parents, and convinced also that such holistic crime prevention and criminal justice responses should take into account the human rights and best interests of the child and a gender perspective,

Reaffirming the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[21] which emphasizes that education for all children and youth, including the eradication of illiteracy, is fundamental to the prevention of crime and corruption and to the promotion of a culture of lawfulness that supports the rule of law and human rights while respecting cultural identities, and stresses the fundamental role of youth participation in crime prevention efforts,

1. *Urges* Member States to mainstream crime prevention strategies aimed at children and youth with a gender perspective into all relevant social and economic

[21] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

policies and programmes, including those addressing education, health, civic participation, socioeconomic opportunities, information and communications technology and public safety and security, in order to protect children and youth from social marginalization and exclusion and to reduce their risk of becoming victims or offenders;

2. *Encourages* Member States to conduct further research on the involvement of children and youth in gang-related crime and to exchange, among Member States and with relevant international and regional organizations, experiences and information on effective and relevant crime prevention programmes and policies, in order to address through innovative approaches the impact of urban crime and gang-related crime on children and youth, fostering social inclusion and employment opportunities and aiming at facilitating social reintegration of children and youth;

3. *Welcomes* the deliberations of the Statistical Commission at its forty-sixth session, at which the Commission endorsed the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes as an international statistical standard for the collection of data from both administrative records and statistical surveys and as an analytical tool to elicit specific information on factors driving crime, and invites Member States to continue to support the implementation of the International Classification, as appropriate, in order to improve the quality and availability of statistics on youth crime and the involvement of children in criminal activities;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to develop and implement policies with a view to preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities, promoting the use of alternative measures to judicial proceedings and to detention, where appropriate, such as diversion and restorative justice, and consider adopting reintegration strategies for children and youth in conflict with the law, consistent with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time and that the use of pretrial detention for children, wherever possible, should be avoided, all of which can contribute to the prevention of recidivism;

5. *Encourages* Member States to enhance capacity-building of criminal justice professionals and institutions in the area of crime prevention strategies aimed at children and youth by providing gender- and child-sensitive training to understand, recognize and effectively respond to all forms of deeply distressing or disturbing experiences of children and youth;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to enhance cooperation and coordination at all levels, including with relevant non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders, in order to better identify, understand, prevent and respond to the involvement of children and youth in criminal activities, and to share information, while preserving the child's best interests, and knowledge and best practices regarding youth crime prevention;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, together with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to continue its efforts in promoting, as necessary, the collection, analysis and dissemination of data, disaggregated by sex and age, and

systematic research on particular situations of social risk and exploitation of children and youth in criminal activities in all forms and manifestations;

8. *Encourages* Member States to make full use of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime[13] and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[15] as appropriate, in the wider context of their national economic and social policies, in order to strengthen gender-sensitive crime prevention strategies aimed at children and youth and criminal justice approaches leading to adequate responses to crime in all its forms and manifestations including emerging forms of crime;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing technical assistance to Member States, upon request, based on national needs and priorities, in the implementation of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[12] through the global programme developed in this regard;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in view of its specific mandates in crime prevention and criminal justice and in terrorism prevention, to continue its work on the prevention of the recruitment and exploitation of children and youth by any violent criminal group or terrorist group;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

C. Draft decision for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

3. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fifth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-sixth session

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fifth session;

(b) Reaffirms Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;

(c) Approves the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session set out below.

Provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
   (a) Work of the working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
   (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;
   (c) Working methods of the Commission;
   (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.
4. Thematic discussion on comprehensive and integrated crime prevention strategies: public participation, social policies and education in support of the rule of law.
5. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
   (a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
   (b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
   (c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
   (d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
   (e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.
6. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.
7. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
8. Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
9. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up, review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
10. Provisional agenda for the twenty-seventh session of the Commission.

11. Other business.

12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-sixth session.

D. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

4. The following resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Resolution 25/1

Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recognizing that, although differences exist between the crimes of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, both crimes are related to the shortage of human organs used in organ transplantation, which suggests the necessity of preventing and responding to both crimes in an effective and coordinated manner,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[22] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[23]

Recognizing that the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[24] inter alia, promotes universal ratification and implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Trafficking in Persons Protocol,

Recognizing also the need for a multidisciplinary approach to combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 59/156 of 20 December 2004, entitled "Preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs", and 70/179 of 17 December 2015, entitled "Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons",

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General on preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs,[25]

Recalling further its resolution 23/2 of 16 May 2014, entitled "Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of

[22] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[23] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.
[24] General Assembly resolution 64/293.
[25] E/CN.15/2006/10.

organ removal", in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to conduct a study on trafficking in human organs based on the analysis of information provided by Member States and invited Member States to provide both data and extrabudgetary resources for that purpose,

Welcoming the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[26] which reaffirms the commitment by Member States to take immediate and effective measures to, inter alia, eradicate forced labour and end modern slavery and trafficking in persons,

Welcoming also the efforts made at the international, regional and national levels to prevent and combat trafficking in organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal,

Taking note of the Agreement on the Cooperation of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Trafficking in Persons, Human Organs and Tissues of 2005, and noting the opening for signature on 25 March 2015 of the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs,[27]

Taking note with appreciation of the World Health Organization guiding principles on human cell, tissue and organ transplantation, endorsed by the sixty-third World Health Assembly in its resolution 63.22 of 21 May 2010,

Taking note with appreciation also of the joint study by the United Nations and the Council of Europe in 2009 entitled *Trafficking in Organs, Tissues and Cells and Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of the Removal of Organs*,

Welcoming the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assessment toolkit entitled *Trafficking in Persons for the Purpose of Organ Removal*,

Noting with concern that the crimes of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, wherever they occur, constitute a form of exploitation and an offence against the human dignity of the victims, and condemning the involvement of criminal groups and unethical medical professionals in criminal offences involving the unauthorized removal or implantation of organs and the illicit sale, brokering and purchase and other illicit transactions with respect to human organs, as well as trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, which may, in some cases, affect the integrity and the functioning of health-care systems,

Convinced of the need to strengthen international and regional cooperation, as well as national coordination, for the effective prevention and combating of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, wherever these crimes occur,

Noting the need to protect living donors by preventing their exploitation by traffickers in human organs,

Emphasizing the importance of respecting and protecting the rights of victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, and of providing assistance as applicable,

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[26] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[27] *Council of Europe Treaty Series*, No. 216.

Determined, in accordance with relevant national legislation, to investigate, prosecute and punish those who facilitate, engage in, or profit from trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, to prevent the provision of safe haven to those found responsible for these crimes and to implement anti-money-laundering measures to identify and confiscate proceeds of these crimes,

Acknowledging gaps in knowledge about trafficking in human organs and human tissues, fluids and cells and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, which may entail the need to enhance data collection and research in order to determine the magnitude and scope of the problems of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal,

Recognizing that reliable and verifiable data may contribute to understanding the magnitude and scope of the offence of trafficking in human organs, including the possible involvement of terrorist groups in the crime in some cases, and the possibility that the proceeds of this crime may be used for financing terrorism,

1. *Urges* Member States to prevent and combat trafficking in human organs and to uphold accountability through measures that may include preventing and, in accordance with relevant national legislation, investigating, prosecuting and punishing the unauthorized removal or implantation of organs and the illicit sale, brokering and purchase and other illicit transactions in respect of human organs, as well as trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal;

2. *Encourages* Member States to make use of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assessment toolkit entitled *Trafficking in Persons for the Purpose of Organ Removal*;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to consider taking the following measures in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic legal systems and national legislation:

(a) Strengthening legislative measures, including by reviewing, developing or amending them, as appropriate, to prevent and combat trafficking in human organs, which may include prosecution for illicit sale, brokering and purchase and other illicit transactions in respect of human organs;

(b) Strengthening regulatory oversight of relevant medical facilities and the medical professionals thereof;

(c) Providing training and capacity-building, when necessary, for law enforcement and border control officials as well as medical professionals to identify potential cases of organ trafficking and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal;

(d) Conducting awareness-raising campaigns aimed at preventing and combating trafficking in human organs by informing the general public, including potential donors and vulnerable members of society, of the risks associated with these crimes and of their rights with respect to organ transplantation;

4. *Further encourages* Member States to share experiences and good practices in and information on preventing, combating and prosecuting trafficking in human organs and its new modalities, as well as trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs

and Crime Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) knowledge management portal;

5. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen international cooperation in responding to these crimes, as provided for in relevant and applicable law, including domestic and international law;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in carrying out the study on trafficking in human organs requested by the Commission in its resolution 23/2, based on the analysis of information provided by Member States, to engage in a dialogue with relevant intergovernmental international organizations, where appropriate, in close consultation with Member States, to enable it to collect data and analyse instances of human organ trafficking and relevant prosecutions, as well as to collect examples of applicable legislation, while bearing in mind that the data on trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal is being gathered for the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/179 of 17 December 2015;

7. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to solicit, in the context of the study, the views of Member States on the advisability of developing, within the Office, guidelines, including legislative, administrative and regulatory guidelines, on combating trafficking in human organs that may be used by Member States in their domestic jurisdictions;

8. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to prepare the study for consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-seventh session;

9. *Encourages* Member States to provide, upon request, relevant information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the preparation of the study;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide capacity-building and technical assistance to States, upon request, to assist them in strengthening national capacities to effectively prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including for the purpose of organ removal and, based on the results of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime study, trafficking in human organs;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 25/2

Promoting legal aid, including through a network of legal aid providers

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[28] which enshrines the key principles of equality before the law and the presumption of innocence, as well as the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, established by law, along with all the guarantees necessary for the defence of anyone charged with a penal offence, other minimum guarantees and the entitlement to be tried without undue delay,

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[29] in particular its article 14, which states that everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be entitled to be tried in his or her presence and to defend himself or herself in person or through legal assistance of his or her own choosing or assigned to him or her where the interests of justice so require, in a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 67/187 of 20 December 2012, containing the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, which states that legal aid is an essential element of a fair, humane and efficient criminal justice system that is based on the rule of law and that it is a foundation for the enjoyment of other rights, including the right to a fair trial, as a precondition to exercising such rights and an important safeguard that ensures fundamental fairness and public trust in the criminal justice process,

Recognizing that certain groups are entitled to additional protection or are more vulnerable when involved with the criminal justice system, and noting in that regard that the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems have provided specific provisions for women, children, victims of crime and groups with special needs,

Reaffirming the definitions of "legal aid", "legal aid provider" and "legal aid service providers" as defined in the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, and in this context recognizing that States employ different models for the provision of legal aid, including public defenders, private lawyers, contract lawyers, pro bono schemes, bar associations, paralegals and others,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development", which includes under Sustainable Development Goal 16 a call for the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all, strengthening relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, and the building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at

[28] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[29] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

all levels, as part of a balanced and integrated approach to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions: economic, social and environmental,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 70/175 of 17 December 2015, containing the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), which underscores the rights of prisoners, including those under arrest, held prior to trial or convicted, to be informed of their right to access to legal advice, including through legal aid schemes, and procedures for making requests or complaints, and be provided with adequate opportunity, time and facilities to be visited by and to communicate and consult with a legal adviser of their own choice or a legal aid provider and have access to effective legal aid,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/229 of 21 December 2010, containing the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988, containing the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, principle 11 of which states that a detained person shall have the right to defend himself or herself or to be assisted by counsel as prescribed by law,

Recalling the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[30] in which Member States are called on to take steps, in accordance with their domestic laws, to promote access to justice, to consider the provision of legal aid to those who need it and to enable the effective assertion of their rights in the criminal justice system,

Recalling also the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[31] and noting the need to reduce pretrial detention, where appropriate, and promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms, including during pretrial detention,

Recalling further the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[32] in which Member States are called upon to continue the development of specialized networks of practitioners, including legal aid providers and defence lawyers, to exchange information and share good practices and expertise and to support community initiatives and foster the active participation of citizens in ensuring access to justice for all,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/174 of 17 December 2015, entitled "Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which the Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Doha Declaration, and invited Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to

[30] General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.
[31] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.
[32] General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/24 of 26 July 2007 on international cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa,

Welcoming the publication of *Early Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Processes: A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners* and the launch by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the *Model Law on Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems with Commentaries*,

1. *Welcomes* the holding of the first International Conference on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 24 to 26 June 2014, with the attendance of over 250 legal aid policymakers and practitioners from 67 countries, including representatives of Ministries of Justice, the judiciary, public defender offices and bar associations, as well as legal aid lawyers, community-based paralegals, members of civil society and experts, and takes note of their efforts to discuss common challenges in providing access to effective legal aid services in criminal justice systems and to propose practical and achievable solutions through the Johannesburg Declaration on the Implementation of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems;

2. *Invites* Member States, in line with the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[32] to participate in the second International Conference on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, to be held in Buenos Aires in November 2016, and in this context requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to make available any ensuing report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures to ensure effective legal aid, including for victims of crime, consistent with their domestic legislation and in line with the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems;[33]

4. *Encourages* Member States, in line with the recommendations in the Johannesburg Declaration on the Implementation of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems and consistent with the Doha Declaration and their national legislation, to provide legal aid, where possible, to facilitate the sharing of information and best practices among legal aid providers, making the best possible use of existing information and communication platforms, and to share expertise on the development of national-level indicators for target 16.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals;

5. *Invites* Member States to encourage, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders as appropriate, the development of national, regional and international specialized networks of legal aid providers to exchange information and share good practices and expertise, including by considering, in the context of deliberations at

[33] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

the second International Conference on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, potential options for establishing a global virtual network to facilitate legal aid providers at the national, regional and international levels to establish contact;

6. *Encourages* Member States, in line with the Doha Declaration, to collaborate with civil society and other relevant stakeholders to foster the active participation of citizens in ensuring access to justice for all, including awareness of their rights and the provision of legal aid;

7. *Urges* Member States, in line with the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[34] and relevant and applicable international human rights instruments, to ensure that children in contact with the justice system are informed of their rights and have prompt access to legal assistance and, where appropriate, legal aid, during police interrogation and while in police detention, and that they may consult their legal representative freely and fully confidentially;

8. *Also urges* Member States, in line with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[35] to ensure that women in contact with the justice system are informed of their rights and have prompt access to legal assistance and, where appropriate, legal aid, during police interrogation and while in police detention, and that they may consult their legal representative freely and fully confidentially;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work closely with other United Nations agencies to continue to develop and disseminate, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, relevant tools such as best practices, handbooks and training manuals, and to provide advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in the area of legal aid, and to continue reporting at future sessions of the Commission on its efforts in this regard;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for those purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

[34] General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.
[35] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

Resolution 25/3

Strengthening crime prevention in support of sustainable development, including sustainable tourism

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling the declarations adopted by the Twelfth and Thirteenth United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[36,37] in particular their recognition of the importance of effective, fair, humane and accountable crime prevention and criminal justice systems and institutions comprising them as a central component of the rule of law, and their acknowledgement that sustainable development and the rule of law are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing,

Mindful of the provisions contained in the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,[38]

Recalling the importance of integrating crime prevention considerations into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes that place particular emphasis on communities, families, children and youth,

Noting that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 includes sustainable tourism,

Noting with appreciation the initiatives of States in the sphere of tourism, development and public security, such as the "First regional congress on tourism, development and security for all: a forum for facilitating citizen and tourist security in Central America and the Dominican Republic", held in San Salvador from 15 to 17 November 2015,

Expressing concern that public spaces, places drawing crowds and tourist settings have been targeted by terrorists,

Taking into account the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Tourism Organization signed in 2012,

Recalling its resolution 22/4 of 26 April 2013, entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of countering criminal threats to the tourism sector, including terrorist threats, in particular, by means of international cooperation and public-private partnerships",

Recognizing the impact that organized crime and terrorism have on sustainable development, including sustainable tourism,

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[36] Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World (General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex).

[37] Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation (General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex).

[38] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

Stressing the need for responsible tourism and its beneficial socioeconomic impact on local communities, the economic empowerment of women through tourism, fair tourism, the protection of children against all forms of exploitation in tourism, the prevention of trafficking in human beings and in cultural artefacts, respect for intangible cultural heritage, the protection of tourists as consumers and the provision of unbiased information to tourists,

1. *Encourages* Member States to integrate crime prevention measures into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including policies and programmes addressing employment, education and poverty, and into policies to promote sustainable tourism, and to exchange successful experiences and best practices in this regard;

2. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen their crime prevention strategies in order to contribute to sustainable development, including sustainable tourism, and to adequately respond to criminal and terrorist threats to the tourism sector;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization, within their respective mandates to support, upon request, the efforts of States and subregional, regional and international organizations in the implementation of their strategies and activities to strengthen crime prevention and sustainable development, including sustainable tourism;

4. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Decision 25/1

Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 7th meeting, on 26 May 2016, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decided to transmit the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute on the major activities of the Institute (E/CN.15/2016/8) to the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with article IV, paragraph 3 (e), of the statute of the Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

Chapter II

Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

5. At its 2nd and 5th meetings, on 23 May and 25 May 2016, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 3, which read as follows:

"Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:

"(a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"(b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

"(c) Working methods of the Commission;

"(d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters."

6. For its consideration of agenda item 3, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2016/2-E/CN.15/2016/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2016/3-E/CN.15/2016/3);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the proposed strategic framework for the period 2018-2019 (E/CN.7/2016/12-E/CN.15/2016/12);

(d) Proposed strategic framework for the period 2018-2019: part two — biennial programme plan for programme 13, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice (A/71/6 (Prog. 13) and Corr.1).

7. The Director of the Division for Management made an introductory statement.

8. Under agenda item 3, a statement was made by the observer for the Dominican Republic on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States. Statements were made by the representatives of France, the Russian Federation, Colombia, Guatemala, Pakistan, Thailand, Brazil, Sweden, China, Japan, United States of America, Canada and the Republic of Korea.

9. Statements were also made by the observers for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, Norway and Australia.

Deliberations

10. It was noted that the report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2015 provided a valuable overview of the programmatic activities of the Office. Several speakers emphasized the importance, relevance and results of UNODC technical cooperation programmes and requested UNODC to ensure close cooperation with other United Nations entities in its activities relating to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[39] and the Sustainable Development Goals. The need for a clear strategic direction and prioritization of programmes in view of the wide range of UNODC mandates was mentioned. It was also noted that the strategic framework for UNODC should be implemented in full compliance with the 2030 Agenda. Reference was made to the need to integrate data collection, analysis and related policy formulation into the programming and work of UNODC on Goal 16.

11. Several speakers expressed appreciation for the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and noted the working group's valuable contribution to fostering the transparency and accountability of the Office and enabling a constructive dialogue between Member States and the Secretariat.

12. Some speakers expressed concerns regarding the Office's financial situation, notably its implications for the Office's operations, management and ability to implement its core mandates. Member States were called upon to provide increased general purpose resources and enhanced technical support to UNODC. Speakers stressed the importance of continuing efforts to reach higher levels of predictable and flexible funding, broaden the donor base and increase cost efficiency, notably through cost-saving measures and tracking of costs.

13. Several speakers called for the continuing evaluation of and more transparent reporting on the implementation of full cost recovery, stressed the need for more cost-efficiency measures at UNODC headquarters and cautioned that implementation of full cost recovery should not pose risks for the delivery of mandated programmes and the viability of field offices. One speaker called for an assessment of the provisional implementation of full cost recovery before it became a permanent tool, in particular an assessment of its impact on programme delivery and the field office network, and requested timely disclosure of relevant information to start in 2016. Several speakers requested UNODC to ensure an appropriate distribution of programme support cost funds between headquarters and field offices and highlighted the need for consistency and transparency in the application of full cost recovery. In the context of further improving reporting and results-based management by UNODC, several speakers highlighted the important work of the Independent Evaluation Unit. The need for improved accounting, results-based financial management and regular evaluation of all UNODC activities was emphasized.

14. Some speakers highlighted the importance of ensuring a transparent and successful implementation of Umoja without loss of reporting capacity or burdening

[39] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

programme delivery, despite the challenges in implementation. They called for the timely deployment of the financial reporting module to resume financial reporting capacity in view of the discontinuation of the Profi system. One speaker expressed support for Umoja as a means of ultimately allowing for more transparent and straightforward accounting of UNODC programmes.

15. The adoption of Commission resolution 24/3 of 11 December 2015, which included provisions on equitable geographical representation and 50/50 gender balance, was welcomed. Many speakers stressed the importance of continuing efforts for strengthening gender balance and equitable geographical representation within the Office. Speakers expressed the need for enhanced reporting, including statistical data, on gender balance and geographical representation within UNODC and for further opportunities for dialogue with Member States on those issues. It was noted that UNODC would submit documentation on UNODC staff composition to the Commission at its reconvened twenty-fifth session. It was noted that the Secretariat should seek ways to further improve its recruitment policies and to actively reach out to qualified candidates from developing countries, particularly female candidates. The importance of promoting highly qualified professionals within the organization and the implementation of measures, including family-friendly working arrangements, to ensure the work-life balance for staff both at UNODC headquarters and in field offices was also highlighted.

16. UNODC was called upon to systematically mainstream a gender perspective in its work on the implementation of each aspect of the 2030 Agenda, as well as to integrate gender equality in all the dimensions of the Office's work.

17. It was proposed that UNODC once again circulate a note verbale inviting Member States to submit their views on ways to improve the working methods of the Commission. It was also noted that the Commission should continue to adhere to the firm one-month deadline for the submission of draft resolutions. While appreciation was expressed to UNODC for the preparation of annual reports on the standing items on the agenda of the Commission, it was noted that Member States should give serious consideration to whether additional reporting obligations were required. It was also stated that the Commission delegates had the authority and expertise required to engage in dynamic and interactive discussions and to utilize the time and resources that were available to allow for such discussions in the six official languages of the United Nations.

Chapter III

Thematic discussion on criminal justice responses to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including the financing of terrorism, and technical assistance in support of the implementation of relevant international conventions and protocols

18. At its 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th meetings, on 24, 25 and 26 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 4, entitled "Thematic discussion on criminal justice responses to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including the financing of terrorism, and technical assistance in support of the implementation of relevant international conventions and protocols".

19. For its consideration of agenda item 4, the Commission had before it the note by the Secretariat containing the discussion guide for the thematic discussion (E/CN.15/2016/6).

20. The prominent theme for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission was decided by the Commission at its reconvened twenty-fourth session in December 2015, bearing in mind Commission decision 18/1, entitled "Guidelines for the thematic discussions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", and past practice.

21. The thematic discussion on item 4 was presided over by the Chair and led by the following panellists: Djemai Boudraa (Algeria), Taro Morinaga (Japan), Shawna Wilson (United States), Ali El Mhamdi (Morocco), Yousef Mohammed Al-Khaldi (Gulf Cooperation Council), Carlos Medina Ramírez (Colombia), Bakhtiyar Hajiyev (Azerbaijan) and Ceren Yazgan (Turkey).

22. The Chair made an introductory statement. An introductory statement was also made by the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch.

23. Statements were made by the representatives of Morocco (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Guatemala, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Japan, Mexico, Germany, France, Thailand, Canada, the Islamic Republic of Iran and China. The observers for Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Panama, Iraq, Costa Rica, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Belgium, Spain, Indonesia, Nigeria, Australia, Algeria, Portugal, Kuwait, Peru, Norway, Egypt, Armenia and Israel also made statements.

24. The observer for the State of Palestine made a statement. The observer for the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) also made a statement. The observers for the International Anti-Corruption Academy, Penal Reform International and the Korean Institute of Criminology also made statements.

A. Summary by the Chair

25. The Chair's summary of the salient points, which was not subject to negotiation, is presented below.

26. Speakers stressed that terrorism in all its forms and manifestation, as well as violent extremism and radicalization, threatened the security and stability of societies and represented a growing challenge to the international community, thus requiring enhanced levels of bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation.

27. Many speakers recognized the need for an integrated, coordinated and comprehensive approach to countering terrorism, which should be implemented in full accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as well as international human rights law, humanitarian law and refugee law. Some speakers called for the development of a comprehensive convention on terrorism.

28. Several speakers stated that terrorism and violent extremism should not be associated with any religion, nationality, culture, civilization or ethnic group. Many speakers recognized the importance of tackling root causes, such as poverty, youth unemployment and social, political, economic and cultural exclusion, which gave rise to conditions conducive to terrorism, while noting that none of those conditions could justify acts of terrorism. It was noted by a number of speakers that States should foster social cohesion, tolerance and inclusiveness in their societies, as well as undertaking rehabilitation efforts, as part of their efforts to prevent terrorism. It was also noted that counter-terrorism efforts should be balanced between prevention and suppression.

29. Many speakers recalled the importance of ratification and full implementation by Member States of the relevant international conventions and protocols, as well as of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy[40] and all relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. A number of speakers expressed their support for the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and emphasized the need to implement the relevant provisions of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation.[41]

30. Several speakers highlighted the essential role played by effective criminal justice systems and national institutions in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism, and the importance of technical assistance, including capacity-building, in this regard.

31. Many speakers highlighted the threats posed by foreign terrorist fighters and shared national experiences and practices in strengthening counter-terrorism legislation and the handling of cases related to terrorism. In this context, some speakers highlighted the increased use of the Internet and social media for terrorist purposes, including for recruitment purposes targeting in particular young people. Reference was also made to the importance of improving bilateral and multilateral intelligence cooperation and the exchange of good practices.

[40] General Assembly resolution 60/288.
[41] General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

32. Several speakers referred to the need to increase efforts to tackle the financing of terrorism, including as part of a preventive strategy. The need to effectively combat money-laundering related to the financing of terrorism, using specialized and updated expertise in view of the complexity of investigations, was highlighted by many speakers. Speakers shared examples of effective cooperation on countering the financing of terrorism.

33. The valuable work carried out by UNODC in the effective provision of legal assistance and capacity-building and training for criminal justice officials aimed at preventing and countering terrorism was highlighted. The need to strengthen cooperation in criminal matters at the international, regional, subregional and bilateral levels in order to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, as well as the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters and their radicalization, was also highlighted, and UNODC was called on to provide enhanced support in this regard, in compliance with relevant mandates and with full respect for national sovereignty, upon request from Member States.

34. A number of speakers highlighted linkages between terrorism and various forms of transnational organized crime and noted that such linkages represented a growing challenge for the international community. Other speakers underscored that these were distinct phenomena that should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis, bearing in mind the particularities of different regions.

35. The importance of cooperating with civil society and establishing public-private sector partnerships in countering terrorism was stressed.

36. Some speakers stated that emerging issues such as that of children associated with violent extremist groups, as well as concerns regarding the radicalization of foreign terrorist fighters in prisons and their potential return to their countries of origin, called for the utilization of the full range of options available within the criminal justice system, including alternatives to imprisonment, when appropriate.

37. The role of the Vienna-based Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and UNODC as unique forums within the United Nations system for dialogue and cooperation on crime, drugs and criminal justice was stressed.

B. Statements complementing the summary by the Chair

38. The statements made regarding the summary by the Chair at the time of the adoption of the report are provided below.

39. In reference to the third paragraph of the summary by the Chair (see para. 28, above), the representative of Morocco, speaking on behalf of the Group of Arab States, stated that the failure to address the remaining unresolved regional conflicts was one of the root causes that created conditions conducive to terrorism. The observer for Algeria and the representative of Qatar expressed their delegations' support for that statement. The observers for Iraq, Tunisia, Yemen, Oman, Libya, Egypt and Kuwait expressed support for that statement as well.

40. In reference to the ninth paragraph of the summary by the Chair (see para. 34, above), the representatives of Brazil and Guatemala considered that during the thematic discussion some countries had highlighted that transnational organized crime was a challenge to be addressed within the realm of public security and that terrorism and transnational organized crime were different phenomena, requiring different remedies. Furthermore, in reference to the twelfth paragraph of the summary by the Chair (see para. 37, above), it was the understanding of the representatives of Brazil and Guatemala that some countries had expressed concerns during the thematic discussion regarding the consideration of the topics of crime, drugs and criminal justice with an international security approach.

41. The observer for Azerbaijan expressed his country's full support for the comment made by the representative of Morocco, who had spoken on behalf of the Group of Arab States, regarding regional conflicts, which, as had been mentioned by the panellist from Azerbaijan, were one of the root causes of terrorism and caused the existence of territories that were not under the control of central governments but of the occupying powers and regimes that were not internationally recognized, which, in turn, facilitated the formation of terrorist groups.

42. The representative of Canada stated that a reference to information-sharing should be added to the last sentence of the sixth paragraph of the summary by the Chair (see para. 31, above), prior to the words "intelligence cooperation". The observer for Belgium expressed support for that proposal as it had been an important element of the discussion.

43. The observer for Iraq stated that most of his country's concerns pertaining to terrorism had been reflected in summary by the Chair and noted that terrorism was a very complicated issue that was undefined and that required in-depth discussion and research. He also noted that the discussion had been a good opportunity to reflect the concerns both of his country and of other countries, and stated, in relation to the statement made by the representative of Morocco, speaking on behalf of the Group of Arab States regarding regional conflicts, that the disintegration of security in a number of countries, including the situation in his country, could be explained by the persistence of unresolved conflicts, which could also explain the wide spread of terrorist organizations, specifically Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant.

44. The observer for the State of Palestine expressed support for the statement made by the representative of Morocco, speaking on behalf of the Group of Arab States, noted the convergence of points of view among a large number of Member States and referred to the fact that the persistence of and the increase in terrorism could be explained by the lack of remedies or settlement of regional conflicts. She also noted that this had been reflected in a number of Security Council resolutions, specifically those pertaining to the non-resolution of regional conflicts.

45. The observer for Armenia noted that while his delegation understood the concerns of the Group of Arab States regarding the difficult situation in their region, conflict resolution was outside the mandate of the Commission, and he expressed strong opposition to generalizing discussion about conflicts in various forums. He also noted that conflicts differed in their root causes and that their resolution should be addressed in the appropriate forums.

C. Workshop on terrorism in all its forms and manifestations: international and national responses

46. The first meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 23 May 2016, was devoted to a workshop on the theme "Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations: international and national responses", organized by the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. The workshop was chaired by the Third Vice-Chair of the Commission and moderated by the Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, a member of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

47. An opening statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat and the Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. Presentations were made by panellists from the College for Criminal Law Science (China); the European University Institute, with which the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Sweden) cooperated under the European Commission-funded research project "Surveillance: ethical issues, legal limitations and efficiency" (SURVEILLE); the Korean Institute of Criminology (Republic of Korea); and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (Canada). During the discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, France, Kenya and the United States and the observers for Finland, Iraq, Lebanon and Spain. Statements were also made by the observers for the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Sweden) of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. Closing statements were made by the Third Vice-Chair of the Commission and the Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

Chapter IV

Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

48. At its 5th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 25 and 26 May 2016, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 5, which read as follows:

"Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:

"(a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

"(b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

"(c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;

"(d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;

"(e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies."

49. For its consideration of item 5, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2016/2-E/CN.15/2016/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption (E/CN.15/2016/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (E/CN.15/2016/5);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network (E/CN.15/2016/7).

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2016/8).

50. Introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, the Officer-in-Charge of the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch and a representative of the Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section.

51. A statement was made by the observer for the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine). Statements were made by the representatives of El Salvador, Japan, Brazil, China, Canada, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Belarus and the United States. The observers for Algeria, Romania, Bulgaria, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Tunisia, Iraq, Spain, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kuwait, the United Kingdom and Nigeria also made statements.

52. The observers for the League of Arab States and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta made statements. The observer for Transparency International also made a statement. Statements were also made by observers for the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (on behalf of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network) and the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

A. Deliberations

1. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

53. Several speakers noted that transnational organized crime posed a threat to human rights and to the security, stability and development of States. The wide ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[42] was welcomed and speakers called on States to fully implement those instruments.

54. Speakers emphasized the crucial role that international cooperation played in effectively combating transnational organized crime and called on States to strengthen such cooperation, including at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels. It was noted that UNODC technical assistance activities and tools supported Member States in combating transnational organized crime.

55. Several speakers referred to the ongoing consultations on a review mechanism for the Convention and its Protocols and expressed their views on the form that such a mechanism should take. Support for the work of the Chair of the open-ended intergovernmental meeting established in accordance with resolution 7/1 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto was expressed. It was noted that discussions on this topic would continue at the eighth session of the Conference.

56. Several speakers underlined the importance of protecting the victims of trafficking in persons and of the smuggling of migrants, especially women and

[42] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

children and other vulnerable members of society. Speakers emphasized that concerted efforts among all States were needed to effectively tackle those crimes and to respond to the crisis in the Mediterranean.

57. Speakers highlighted other issues of concern, including drug trafficking, trafficking in firearms, terrorism, foreign terrorist fighters, cybercrime, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, illicit trafficking in cultural property, money-laundering and wildlife and forest crimes.

2. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

58. Speakers expressed their continued commitment to implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption[43] and to its Implementation Review Mechanism and stressed in particular the importance of the Convention's chapters on international cooperation and asset recovery. Several speakers highlighted the added value of the Implementation Review Mechanism in creating a wealth of useful data, providing an opportunity to share experiences, strengthening international cooperation, identifying technical assistance needs and informing national reforms. Several speakers described the concrete efforts of their countries to effectively implement the Convention and in particular addressing the recommendations emanating from the country reviews.

59. Speakers welcomed the launch of the second cycle of the Mechanism and emphasized that it should implement the lessons learned from the first cycle and be carried out in a climate of transparency, impartiality and efficiency. Some speakers stressed the important role of civil society in the review of the implementation of the Convention. Several speakers reported on preventive measures, including strengthening procurement systems, enhancing transparency in public administration and strengthening integrity in criminal justice systems. The technical assistance provided by UNODC in implementing the Convention was welcomed.

3. Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism

60. A number of speakers expressed concern about the ongoing terrorist threats, including threats related to the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, the financing of terrorism, the growing links between terrorism and transnational organized crime, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, violent extremism and radicalization, including in the prison context, trafficking in cultural property, and kidnapping for ransom. Speakers stressed the importance of strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism, as well as the urgency for all States to ratify and implement the international legal instruments related to terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions.

61. Several speakers expressed appreciation for the continued support given by UNODC in providing capacity-building assistance for criminal justice officials and

[43] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

in enhancing preventive criminal justice strategies in the areas referenced above. Speakers also underlined the importance of upholding the rule of law, respecting human rights and complying with international obligations and standards in countering terrorism, and called upon UNODC to continue providing assistance in this regard within its mandate. Some speakers called for continued cooperation between UNODC and the counter-terrorism entities based at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

4. Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters

62. Speakers noted the relevance of crime prevention and comprehensive, fair and effective criminal justice systems to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

63. Several speakers highlighted that, in support of full implementation of the Protocols to the Organized Crime Convention, international and regional cooperation was essential to effectively combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. It was noted that the forthcoming appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons would be a key milestone.

64. Speakers noted the importance of undertaking action guided by the existing international protection framework, including action to ensure a victim-centred approach in responses to trafficking in persons, and of compliance with international legal standards in responding to the smuggling of migrants.

65. Many speakers expressed appreciation for the activities of UNODC, and called on UNODC to continue the provision of expert technical assistance and the development of practical tools such as its Human Trafficking Case Law Database.

5. Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

66. The important work of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in advancing global research and capacity-building efforts to improve the understanding of global crime trends and the operation of criminal justice systems worldwide was highlighted. The role of those bodies in the successful organization of workshops and ancillary events during the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was recalled. It was noted that the network was an effective tool and an important resource that should be supported and should be involved in States' initiatives. Reference was also made to collaboration with and activities of key international non-governmental partner organizations.

67. Institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network were encouraged to continue utilizing all the data collected and published by UNODC with a view to identifying regional and global trends and highlighting implications for the strategies and policies of States in the light of the endorsement of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes by

the Statistical Commission and by the Economic and Social Council upon the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

B. Action taken by the Commission

68. At its 9th meeting on 27 May, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2016/L.2/Rev.1) sponsored by Belarus, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Serbia, Spain and the Russian Federation. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. D, resolution 25/1.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement of financial implications. (For the text, see E/CN.15/2016/CRP.4.) Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Belarus noted his delegation's appreciation to the Chair of the Committee of the Whole and expressed the hope that the implementation of the resolution would promote better recognition and the resolution of the problem of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal.

69. At its 7th meeting, on 26 May, the Commission decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2016/8), which had been prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board of Trustees taken at its meeting held on 14 and 15 December 2015, in order to report to the Council, through the Commission, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3 (e), of the statute of the Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

Chapter V

Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

70. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 26 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 6, entitled "Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2016/9 and Corr.1).

71. The Director of the Division for Operations of UNODC made an introductory statement. Statements were made by the representatives of Germany, the Republic of Korea, China, Canada, Thailand, Colombia and the United States.

72. A statement was also made by the observer for Penal Reform International.

A. Deliberations

73. Many speakers expressed their appreciation for the work of UNODC in developing and promoting the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice through the development of tools and the provision of technical assistance. Many speakers welcomed the updated version of the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*.

74. The significance of the standards and norms in addressing crime threats, whether linked to drug trafficking, organized crime, corruption or terrorism was emphasized.

75. Several speakers commended the efforts undertaken in connection with the revised Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and their adoption as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) by the General Assembly in 2015. Those speakers welcomed the fact that recent international human rights instruments and best practices were reflected in the Nelson Mandela Rules and pledged support to the UNODC programme on addressing global prison challenges.

76. Many speakers shared information on their efforts to implement the standards and norms, including the Nelson Mandela Rules, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems.

77. Some speakers stressed the importance of preventing and addressing violence against women, and shared information on their efforts in this regard. The importance of preventing and addressing violence against children was emphasized and States were encouraged to implement the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice through the Global Programme on Violence against Children.

78. The importance of promoting legal aid in ensuring effective, fair and accountable criminal justice systems was highlighted and information regarding efforts in this area was shared.

79. The importance of developing a common understanding of restorative justice in criminal matters was elaborated upon, as was the importance of using alternatives to imprisonment in addressing drug-related and other offences of a minor nature.

B. Action taken by the Commission

80. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2016/L.3/Rev.1) sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Serbia, South Africa, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. D, resolution 25/2.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement of financial implications. (For the text, see E/CN.15/2016/CRP.4.) Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of the United States stated that, in the context of negotiations on the draft resolution, there was a discussion among Member States on whether the terms "in line with" and "consistent with" carried the same meaning, namely that the document that followed was of a non-binding nature. He also stated that, on the understanding that both terms carried a non-binding sense, it had been decided to include "in line with" in the resolution under discussion.

81. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2016/L.4/Rev.1) sponsored by Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I.) Prior to the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement of financial implications. (For the text, see E/CN.15/2016/CRP.4.)

82. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2016/L.7/Rev.1) sponsored by Canada, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Israel, Japan, Norway, Peru, Thailand and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II.) Prior to the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement of financial implications. (For the text, see E/CN.15/2016/CRP.4.) Upon the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Thailand noted that youth crime prevention was at the core of the Commission's efforts in relation to future generations and that collective efforts could be undertaken towards the implementation of the resolution. The representative of Saudi Arabia noted that all stakeholders were undertaking efforts to prevent youth crime and expressed his country's reservation regarding the inclusion and substance of references to the gender perspective in the revised draft resolution and underlined his country's wish

for that expression not to be included in any of the resolutions emanating from the Commission. The representative of Mexico stressed the importance of attending risk and protective factors related to violence and crime in the context of youth crime prevention and, in particular, of mainstreaming the gender perspective in youth crime prevention, as included in the revised draft resolution. He also noted that the commitment set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls was recalled in the context of building effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems, as it related to the work of the Commission. The observer for Australia expressed her country's commitment to mainstreaming the gender perspective in all strategies in crime prevention and criminal justice, which could only be successful when they took into account all participants regardless of gender or age. She also stated that for that reason her delegation supported the text of the revised draft resolution as recommended and expressed regret that other States did not consider the gender perspective to be an integral part of implementation. The representative of Sweden noted her delegation's support for the inclusion of references to mainstreaming the gender perspective in the text. The representative of Austria stated that her country remained committed to mainstreaming the gender perspective. The representative of Canada stated that the gender perspective needed to be included not only in the work of the Commission in relation to youth crime prevention but also in relation to all its work. The observers for Costa Rica and the United Kingdom expressed their delegations' agreement with the statements made in support of the inclusion of the gender perspective.

Chapter VI

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

83. At its 8th meeting, on 26 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 7, which read "World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice".

84. For its consideration of item 7, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2016/2-E/CN.15/2016/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2016/10).

85. The Chief of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs made an introductory statement. A representative of the Sustainable Livelihoods Unit of UNODC made an oral report on the implementation of Commission resolution 23/1.

86. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, El Salvador, Germany, China, France, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, the United States, Canada and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Statements were also made by the observers for Panama, Algeria, Peru, Indonesia and Portugal.

A. Deliberations

87. Several speakers stressed the importance of reliable and comparable data on crime and criminal justice for the formulation of evidence-based policies and welcomed the activities of UNODC in further developing statistical instruments and analysis within the framework of Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/37, entitled "Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development". A number of speakers also referred to the importance of aligning the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems with the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and called for targeted support, technical assistance and guidance in the implementation of the International Classification, as well as for monitoring progress with respect to relevant indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals, including indicators under Goal 16. A number of speakers referred to the importance of improving analysis and data on a number of transnational organized crime threats, including trafficking in drugs, wildlife, timber and cultural property, counterfeiting products and medicines, smuggling of precious metals and illegal fishing and mining.

88. Several speakers highlighted the importance of adequate national legislation and strengthened international cooperation efforts in combating cybercrime, while expressing different views on the best approach to tackling cybercrime at the international level. Some speakers expressed the view that a comprehensive new

international legal instrument on cybercrime should be developed under the aegis of the United Nations, which would be focused on, inter alia, procedural issues. Other speakers expressed the view that such a new international legal instrument was not necessary in view of the lack of consensus on the issue and noted that the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime[44] offered the necessary tools for addressing cybercrime.

89. Reference was made by one speaker to the need to address the issue of fraudulent medicines, as well as to Commission resolution 20/6 and the Council of Europe Convention on the Counterfeiting of Medical Products and Similar Crimes Involving Threats to Public Health.[45]

90. Reference was made to the threat posed by transnational fisheries crime to security, the environment and the economy, and to two UNODC expert group meetings on fisheries crime and transnational crime at sea held in 2016. UNODC was encouraged to continue engaging stakeholders in combating transnational organized fisheries crimes in areas such as data analysis, legal frameworks and international cooperation and coordination, with a focus on associated crimes including fraud, corruption and money-laundering. The negative impact of maritime crime on the world's economy was stressed, as was the need for States and organizations to cooperate in a coordinated response. In this regard, the work of the UNODC Maritime Crime Programme was highlighted.

91. Furthermore, several speakers reiterated that wildlife and forest crime was a sophisticated transnational organized crime with security, environmental, social, health and economic dimensions. UNODC was called on to continue providing technical assistance to States.

92. Support was expressed for General Assembly resolution 69/314 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife and the first UNODC *World Wildlife Crime Report*.

93. Some speakers highlighted the need to promote livelihoods for communities affected by wildlife crime and recognized the links of that issue to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

B. Action taken by the Commission

94. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2016/L.5/Rev.2) sponsored by Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Kenya, Peru and Spain. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. D, resolution 25/3.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement of financial implications. (For the text, see E/CN.15/2016/CRP.4.) Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of El Salvador expressed appreciation to all delegations and to UNODC and noted that her country had organized the first regional congress on tourism, development and security, with the next congress to take place in the Dominican Republic. She added that this was a matter of great importance for many countries and that it was important to ensure that juvenile

[44] Council of Europe, *European Treaty Series*, No. 185.
[45] Ibid., No. 211.

delinquency did not have a negative impact on sustainable tourism, since many families depended on it for their livelihood.

Chapter VII

Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

95. At its 8th meeting, on 26 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice".

96. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2016/11).

97. An introductory statement was made by the Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC.

98. Statements were made by the representatives of Qatar, Japan, Saudi Arabia, China, Canada, Mexico, Thailand, the United States, Morocco and France. The observers for Romania, Finland, Algeria, Tunisia, Kuwait and Yemen also made statements.

A. Deliberations

99. Gratitude was expressed by all speakers to the Government of Qatar for successfully hosting the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and for facilitating appropriate follow-up to, and the implementation of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation. Several speakers noted the important role played by UNODC in supporting Member States in the delivery of their commitments in line with the Doha Declaration.

100. Many speakers provided information on action taken by their countries to implement the Doha Declaration.

101. Appreciation was also expressed to the Government of Japan for its offer to host the Fourteenth Congress. The representative of Japan informed the Commission about the extensive preparatory work that his country had undertaken to date for the organization of the Congress, including the establishment of a special project team and the initiation of the process for the selection of the host city of the next Congress.

102. Several speakers emphasized the importance of maintaining the momentum of the Thirteenth Congress and noted that the theme of the Fourteenth Congress could be the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was further noted that issues such as education, international cooperation, promoting a

culture of lawfulness and public participation could be given prominence at the next Congress.

103. The importance was highlighted of allocating sufficient time for the early planning and for the substantive preparations to be undertaken in close coordination with all relevant stakeholders, as well as of deciding on the theme, the agenda items and the workshop topics by the Commission at its next session. Support was expressed by several speakers for continuing the practice of finalizing the negotiations of the outcome document in Vienna, prior to the Congress, and for adopting the outcome document as part of the high-level segment at the opening of the Congress. Support was also expressed for organizing a youth forum to be held prior to the next Congress.

B. Action taken by the Commission

104. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a revised draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly (E/CN.15/2016/L.6/Rev.1) sponsored by Brazil, Canada, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Union), Oman, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United States and Yemen. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A.) Upon the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Japan stated that he welcomed the launch of the formal process to formulate the overall theme of the Congress and reiterated his country's commitment to taking a leading role in the preparatory process for the Fourteenth Congress.

Chapter VIII

Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1

105. At its 8th and 9th meetings, on 26 and 27 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 9, entitled "Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1".

106. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it a conference room paper on the contribution by UNODC to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the proposed role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in reviewing the progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (E/CN.7/2016/CRP.1-E/CN.15/2016/CRP.1).

107. The Chair made an introductory statement. An introductory statement was also made by the Chief of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch of UNODC.

108. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada and the United States and the observer for Viet Nam.

109. The observer for the Academic Council on the United Nations System also made a statement.

Deliberations

110. The representative of the Secretariat noted that UNODC stood ready to assist States in their efforts to implement the universal, transformative and unified 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and that the Agenda had been made a key part of the proposed strategic framework for the Office.

111. The importance of effectively working together towards the timely achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by Governments, international organizations, civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders was noted. The role of the Commission in ensuring that States met the ambitious goals that had been set and that "no one is left behind" was highlighted. It was also noted that the Commission was the leading policymaking body for crime prevention and criminal justice issues within the United Nations system and that other bodies could contribute to implementing the 2030 Agenda, in particular to achieving the anti-crime objectives, within their mandates. It was also noted that the documentation that the Commission was to consider under the respective item could be better defined.

112. Reference was made to the work already undertaken by UNODC in providing normative frameworks, technical assistance and capacity-building and to the important role played by UNODC in helping gather and analyse comparable and reliable information on international crime trends and responses to crime. In this regard, reference was also made to the role of UNODC as the custodian and secretariat of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes.

113. One speaker referred to the need to distinguish between industrial or large-scale fisheries and small-scale fisheries, and stressed that the operation of small-scale fisheries should not be considered as a serious crime under the Organized Crime Convention and that careful consideration should be given to criminalizing illegal fisheries activities.

Chapter IX

Provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission

114. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 10, entitled "Provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission".

Action taken by the Commission

115. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May 2016, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a draft decision (E/CN.15/2016/L.8). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C.)

Chapter X

Other business

116. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 11, entitled "Other business". No issues were raised under the agenda item.

Chapter XI

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-fifth session

117. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May 2016, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its twenty-fifth session (E/CN.15/2016/L.1 and Add.1-6), as orally amended.

Chapter XII

Organization of the session

A. Informal pre-session consultations

118. At its reconvened twenty-fourth session, held on 10 and 11 December 2015, the Commission agreed that the twenty-fifth session of the Commission would be held from 23 to 27 May 2016, with informal pre-session consultations to be held on 20 May 2016, the working day preceding the first day of the session.

119. At the informal pre-session consultations, chaired by the First Vice-Chair, Mitsuru Kitano (Japan), on 20 May 2016, the Commission conducted a preliminary review of the draft resolutions that had been submitted by the deadline of 25 April 2016 and dealt with organizational matters for the twenty-fifth session.

B. Opening and duration of the session

120. The Commission held the part of its twenty-fifth session in the first half of the year in Vienna from 23 to 27 May 2016, during which time there were nine plenary meetings and seven meetings of the Committee of the Whole. The First Vice-Chair of the Commission opened that part of the session. At the 1st, 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 23 and 24 May 2016, opening statements were made by the Executive Director of UNODC and the observer for Namibia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the observer for the Sudan (on behalf of the Group of African States), the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States), the observer for the Dominican Republic (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and the observer for the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union and Andorra, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine). Statements were also made by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia, the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services of South Africa, the Minister of Justice of Austria, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Nigeria, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Sierra Leone, the Attorney General of Kenya, the Vice-Minister of Justice of China, the Deputy Minister of Justice of the Republic of Korea, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Panama, the Undersecretary of State of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism of Italy, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan, the Director for the United Nations, International Cyber Policy and Counter-Terrorism of the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Justice of the Sudan, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of the Interior of Turkey, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State of the United States and the Legal Adviser to the Minister of the Interior of Qatar. The Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Secretary-General of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora also made statements.

C. Attendance

121. The twenty-fifth session was attended by representatives of 34 States members of the Commission. Also attending were observers for 76 other States Members of the United Nations, 2 non-member States, representatives of 6 entities of the United Nations system and observers for the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, 12 intergovernmental organizations and 34 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. A list of participants is contained in document E/CN.15/2016/INF/2/Rev.2.

D. Election of officers

122. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31 and rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the Commission, at the end of its reconvened twenty-fourth session, on 11 December 2015, opened its twenty-fifth session for the purpose of electing its bureau for that session. In view of the rotation of offices based on regional distribution, the officers elected for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission and their respective regional groups are listed below.

123. On 11 December 2015, the Commission elected the First Vice-Chair, the Third Vice-Chair and the Rapporteur. On 22 December 2015, the Group of African States nominated Tebogo Seokolo of South Africa for the office of Second Vice-Chair. On 15 February 2016, the Group of Western European and other States nominated Friedrich Däuble of Germany for the office of the Chair. The Commission elected the Chair and the Second Vice-Chair during its consideration of item 1.

124. The officers of the Commission at its twenty-fifth session were as follows:

Chair	Western European and other States	Friedrich Däuble (Germany)
First Vice-Chair	Asia-Pacific States	Mitsuru Kitano (Japan)
Second Vice-Chair	African States	Tebogo Seokolo (South Africa)
Third Vice-Chair	Eastern European States	Olga Algayerova (Slovakia)
Rapporteur	Latin American and Caribbean States	Rosa Olinda Vásquez Orozco (Ecuador)

125. A group composed of the Chairs of the five regional groups (the representative of Pakistan and the observers for the Republic of Moldova, Dominican Republic, Luxembourg and the Sudan), the observer for Namibia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the observer for the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union) was established to assist the Chair of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended Bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31.

During the twenty-fifth session of the Commission, the extended Bureau met on 26 May 2016 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

126. At its 1st meeting, on 23 May 2016, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda and proposed organization of work (E/CN.15/2016/1), which had been approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 2015/235.

F. Documentation

127. The documents before the Commission at its twenty-fifth session are listed in conference room paper E/CN.15/2016/CRP.5.

G. Closure of the current part of the session

128. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May 2016, the Commission heard closing statements by the Executive Director of UNODC and the Chair of the Commission.